

I want to thank Senator LANKFORD as well in joining Senator ROSEN in crafting this bipartisan resolution because, as we all know, anti-Semitism is not a partisan issue. So I very much appreciate the way that they have worked together across the aisle to bring this resolution forward.

It is essential that we come together at this moment. Over the past few years, America has once again seen the pernicious, poisonous, and dangerous rise of hate crimes. In recent weeks in particular, anti-Semitism—the oldest hatred—has dramatically spiked. It, too, just like every other hate crime, is pernicious, poisonous, and dangerous. We are all horrified by the anti-Semitic attacks in New York, around the country, and around the globe.

So I join my colleagues tonight to say unequivocally that this hatred must be called out, confronted, and stopped. And the Senator from Nevada has an excellent series of proposals to help make that happen.

Anti-Semitism must be combated wherever and whenever it rears its ugly head. It is vile, it is reprehensible, and it is counter to everything America stands for: freedom of religion, equality, and respect for the dignity of every person.

For too long—too long—we have seen it. And yet in the past, America has always been a refuge for the oppressed; a land of promise, opportunity, and tolerance for people from all corners of the world who came here in search of a better life. It was true for my family and for many others, and hopefully, it will continue to be.

But that noble purpose has too often been marred by periods of isolationism, xenophobia, and racial intolerance. We live in a time where we must actively work to rekindle the light of tolerance that has kept anti-Semitism at bay here in the United States and around the globe.

As majority leader, the first Jewish-American to hold that honor, I will work with any and all of my colleagues to face down anti-Semitism and every other form of racial or religious discrimination.

I strongly urge the Senate to stand united against anti-Semitism, and I am very grateful to pass this resolution unanimously.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 252) was agreed to.

Ms. ROSEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of May 27, 2021, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Ms. ROSEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 147.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Michal Ilana Freedhoff, of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances of the Environmental Protection Agency.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate, and if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination, that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD, and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Freedhoff nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

##### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21-42, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$3.5 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

HEIDI H. GRANT,  
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21-42

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment\* \$2.5 billion.

Other \$1.0 billion.

Total \$3.5 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twenty-nine (29) AH-64E Apache Attack Helicopters.

Sixty-four (64) T700-GE 701D Engines (58 installed, 6 spares).

Twenty-nine (29) AN/ASQ-170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/AN/AAR-11 Modernized Pilot Night Vision Sensors (M-TADS/PNVS).

Sixteen (16) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars (FCR) with Radar Electronic Units.

Twenty-nine (29) AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometers (MRFI).

Seventy (70) Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation Systems plus Multi-Mode Receiver (EGI+MMR) (58 installed, 12 spares).

Thirty-five (35) AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS) (29 installed, 6 spares).

Seventy (70) AN/ARC-231A Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (VHF/UHF) Radios (58 installed, 12 spares).

Eighty-five (85) AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles.

Twenty-nine (29) M36E8 Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM).

Two thousand (2,000) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System Guidance Sections (APKWS-GS).

Non-MDE: Also included are AN/APR-39 Radar Signal Detecting Sets; AN/AVR-2B Laser Detecting Sets; AN/APX-123A Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders; IDM-401 Improved Data Modems; Link-16 Small Tactical Terminal KOR-24-A; Improved Countermeasure Dispensing System (ICMD); AN/ARN-149 (V)3 Automatic Direction Finders; Doppler ASN-157 Doppler

Radar Velocity Sensors; AN/APN-209 Radar Altimeters Common Core (RACC); AN/ARN-153 Tactical Air Navigation Set (TACAN); AN/PYQ-10(C) Simple Key Loader; M230EI + M 139 A WS Automatic Gun; M261 Rocket Launchers; M299 missile launchers; 2.75 inch rockets; 30mm rounds; High Explosive Warhead for airborne 2.75 rockets, inert; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket High Explosive warhead M 151 fuze M423 motor; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket motor; M151HE 2.75 inch warhead; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2 (MUMT-X) video receivers; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2 (MUMT-X) Air-Air-Ground kits; training devices; communication systems; helmets; simulators; generators; transportation and organization equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance; technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistical support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (AU-B-ULV).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 3, 2021.

\*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

#### POLICY JUSTIFICATION

##### Australia—AH-64E Apache Helicopters

The Government of Australia has requested to buy twenty-nine (29) AH-64E Apache attack helicopters; sixty-four (64) T700-GE 701D engines (58 installed, 6 spares); twenty-nine (29) AN/ASQ-170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/AN/AAR-11 Modernized Pilot Night Vision Sensors (M-TADS/PNVs); sixteen (16) AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars (FCR) with Radar Electronic Units; twenty-nine (29) AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometers (MRFI); seventy (70) Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation Systems plus Multi-Mode Receiver (EGI+MMR) (58 installed, 12 spares); thirty-five (35) AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS) (29 installed, 6 spares); seventy (70) AN/ARC-231A Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (VHF/UHF) radios (58 installed, 12 spares); eighty-five (85) AGM-114R Hellfire missiles; twenty-nine (29) M36E8 Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); and two thousand (2,000) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System Guidance Sections (APKWS-GS). Also included are AN/APR-39 Radar Signal Detecting Sets; AN/AVR-2B Laser Detecting Sets; AN/APX-123A Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders; IDM-401 Improved Data Modems; Link-16 Small Tactical Terminal KOR-24-A; Improved Countermeasure Dispensing System (ICMD); AN/ARN-149 (V)3 Automatic Direction Finders; Doppler ASN-157 Doppler Radar Velocity Sensors; AN/APN-209 Radar Altimeters Common Core (RACC); AN/ARN-153 Tactical Air Navigation Set (TACAN); AN/PYQ-10 (C) Simple Key Loader; M230EI + M139 AWS Automatic Gun; M261 Rocket Launchers; M299 missile launchers; 2.75 inch rockets; 30mm rounds; High Explosive Warhead for airborne 2.75 rockets, inert; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket High Explosive warhead M 151 fuze M423 motor; MK66-4 2.75 inch rocket motor; M151HE 2.75 inch warhead; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2 (MUMT-X) video receivers; Manned-Unmanned Teaming-2 (MUMT-X) Air-Air-Ground kits;

training devices; communication systems; helmets; simulators; generators; transportation and organization equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance; technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistical support. The total estimated value is \$3.5 billion.

The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats, and will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and other allied forces. Australia will use the enhanced capability to strengthen its homeland defense and provide greater security for its critical infrastructure. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing these Apache aircraft into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractors involved in this program will be Boeing, Mesa, AZ; and Lockheed Martin, Orlando, FL. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor(s).

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of eight (8) contractor representatives to Australia.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

#### TRANSMITTAL NO. 21-42

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

#### Annex Item No. vii

##### (vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AH-64E Apache Attack Helicopter is the Army's advanced attack helicopter equipped for performing close air support, anti-armor, and armed reconnaissance missions. The aircraft contains the following sensitive communications and target identification equipment, navigation equipment, aircraft survivability equipment, displays, and sensors:

a. The AN/ARC-231 Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radio is a software defined radio for military aircraft that provides two-way multi-mode voice and data communications. It provides joint service standard line of sight (LOS), HAVE QUICK, SATURN, and SINGARS electronic counter-counter measures (ECCM), along with integrated waveform satellite communications (SATCOM).

b. The AN/APX-123A Identify Friend-or-Foe (IFF) digital transponder set provides pertinent platform information in response to an IFF interrogator. The digital transponder provides cooperative Mark XII IFF capability using full diversity selection, as well as Mode Select (Mode S) capability. In addition, transponder operation provides interface capability with the aircraft's Traffic Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS). The transponder receives pulsed radio frequency interrogation signals in any of six modes (1, 2, 3/A, S, and 5), decodes the signals, and transmits a pulse-coded reply. The Mark XII IFF operation includes Selective Identification Feature (SIF) Modes 1, 2, 3/A and C, as well as secure cryptographic Mode 5 operational capability.

c. Link 16 Datalink is a military tactical data link network. Link 16 provides aircrews with enhanced situational awareness and the ability to exchange target information to Command and Control (C2) assets via Tactical Digital Information Link-Joint (TADIL-J). Link 16 can provide a range of combat information in near-real time to U.S. and allies' combat aircraft and C2 centers.

The AH-64E uses the Harris Small Tactical Terminal (SIT) KOR-24A to provide Airborne and Maritime/Fixed Station (AMF) Small Airborne Link 16 Terminal (SALT) capability. The SIT is the latest generation of small, two-channel, Link 16 and VHF/UHF radio terminals. While in flight, the SIT provides simultaneous communication, voice or data, on two key waveforms.

d. The AN/APR-39 Radar Warning Receiver Signal Detecting Set is a system that provides warning of a radar directed air defense threat and allows appropriate countermeasures. This is the 1553 databus compatible configuration.

e. The AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Set is a passive laser warning system that receives, processes and displays threat information resulting from aircraft illumination by lasers on the aircraft's multi-functional display.

f. The AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) detects energy emitted by threat missile in-flight, evaluates potential false alarm emitters in the environment, declares validity of threat and selects appropriate countermeasures for defeat. The CMWS consists of an Electronic Control Unit (ECU), Electro-Optic Missile Sensors (EOMSs), and Sequencer and Improved Countermeasures Dispenser (ICMD).

g. The AH-64E uses two EAGLE+MMR embedded GPS/Inertial navigation systems with Multi-Mode Receiver. The EAGLE+MMR is a self-contained, all-attitude navigation system with embedded GPS receiver, controlled via MIL-STD-1553B controller, providing output navigation and GPS timing data to support ADS-B out and other platform systems. The EAGLE's EGI unit houses a 24 channel GPS receiver which is capable of operating in either Standard Positioning Service (SPS) C/A-code (non-encrypted) or Precise Positioning Service (PPS) Y-code (encrypted). The Eagle+ MMR is pending aircraft testing and air worthiness rating (AWR) approval, with flight tests anticipated to start in April 2021. AWR approval is expected prior to the proposed sale to Australia.

h. The AN/ASQ-170 Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight/AN/AAQ-11 Pilot Night Vision Sensor (MTADS/PNVs) provides day, night, limited adverse weather target information, as well as night navigation capabilities. The PNVs provides thermal imaging that permits nap-of-the-earth flight to, from, and within the battle area, while TADS provides the co-pilot gunner with search, detection, recognition, and designation by means of Direct View Optics (DVO), television, and Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) sighting systems that may be used singularly or in combinations.

i. The AN/APR-48B Modernized Radar Frequency Interferometer (M-RFI) is an updated version of the passive radar detection and direction finding system. It utilizes a detachable UDM on the M-RFI processor, which contains the Radar Frequency (RF) threat library.

j. The AN/APG-78 Longbow Fire Control Radar (FCR) with Radar Electronics Unit (REU) is an active, low-probability of intercept, millimeter wave radar. The active radar is combined with a passive Radar Frequency Interferometer (RFI) mounted on top of the helicopter mast. The FCR Ground Targeting Mode detects, locates, classifies and prioritizes stationary or moving armored vehicles, tanks and mobile air defense systems as well as hovering helicopters, helicopters, and fixed wing aircraft in normal flight. If desired, the radar data can be used to refer targets to the regular electro-optical Modernized Target Acquisition and Designation Sight (MTADS).

k. The Manned-Unmanned Teaming X (MUM-Tx) data link system provides cross-

platform communication and teaming between Apache, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and other interoperable aircraft and ground platforms. It provides the ability to display real-time UAS sensor information and MTADs full motion video feeds across MUM-T equipped platforms and ground stations.

1. The M299 Missile Launcher, commonly known as the Longbow Hellfire Launcher (LBHL), is a four rail launcher designed to carry the complete family of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

m. The AGM-114R Hellfire is a semi-active laser guided missile with a multi-purpose warhead that can engage and defeat both high and heavily armored targets, personnel, bunkers, caves and urban structures.

n. The Hellfire M36E9 Captive Air Training Missile (CATM) is a flight-training missile that consists of a functional guidance section coupled to an inert missile bus. It functions like a tactical missile during captive carry on the aircraft, absent launch capability, making it suitable for training the aircrew in simulated Hellfire missile target acquisition and lock.

o. The M261 2.75 Inch Rocket Launcher is a nineteen tube, three zone rocket launcher utilized on heavy attack aircraft. It is used to fire the Hydra 70 2.75 inch rocket, an unguided, fin-stabilized air-to-ground rocket that utilizes a variety of warhead and fuze combinations to achieve a range of effects.

p. The AGR-20A Advanced Precision Kill Weapons System (APKWS) is a conversion of the 2.75 inch Hydra 70 rocket which adds a laser guidance kit to enable precision targeting.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the Government of Australia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Australia.

#### ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0M-21. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 15-21 of May 4, 2015.

Sincerely,

HEIDI H. GRANT,  
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0M-21

Report Of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec 36(B)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Singapore.

(ii) Sec 36(b)(1) AECA Transmittal No: 15-21; Date: May 4, 2015.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On May 4, 2015, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 15-21, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of the upgrade of 60 F-16C/D/D+ aircraft. Also included were fifty (50) Joint Helmet-Mounted Cueing Systems; ninety (90) AN/APX-126 Advanced Identification Friend or Foe Interrogator/Transponders; one hundred fifty (150) LAU-129 Missile Launchers; eight (8) KMU-572/B 500lbs Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) Tail Kits; nine (9) KMU-556/B 2000lbs JDAM Tail Kits; two (2) FMU-152 Munition Fuze Units; ten (10) MK-82 500lbs Inert Bombs; three (3) MK-84 2000lbs Inert Bombs; twelve (12) LN-260 Embedded Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation Systems (GPS/INS); twenty (20) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB); ninety-two (92) Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System/Low Volume Terminals (MIDS/LVT); two (2) SDB Guided Test Vehicles; Computer Control Group and Tail Assembly for GBU-49; DSU-38/40 Proximity Sensor for JDAM; GBU-39 Tactical Training Round; ADU-890/E and 891 Adaptor Group for Common Munitions Built-In-Test/Reprogramming Equipment; Encryption/Decryption device; MIDS/LVT Ground Support Station; spare and repair parts; repair and return; support equipment; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; tool and test equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistics support. The estimated total cost was \$130 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$85 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the addition of up to sixty (60) Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) Low Volume Terminal-6 (LVT) Block Upgrade-2 (BU-2). Additionally, this transmittal reports the inclusion of MIDS LVT-6 BU-2 hardware sets; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total MDE value will increase to \$92.4 million. The total case value will increase to \$133.4 million.

(iv) Significance: This notification is provided since the additional MDE items were

not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of this MDE represents and increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will support Singapore's modernization and interoperability with U.S. and allied forces.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a strategic partner that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Asia. These articles will contribute to the modernization of the Republic of Singapore Air Forces (RSAF) fighter aircraft, improve the RSAF's capability to conduct self-defense and regional security missions, and enhance its interoperability with the United States.

(v) Sensitivity of Technology: The MIDS LVT-6 BU-2 is a secure, jam-resistant communication and positioning software defined radio system. MIDS LVT-6 BU-2 provides Link 16 capability, associated secure voice, and Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) capabilities to allow for interoperable tactical messages across platforms. This variant ensures the MIDS-LVT terminals remain interoperable with U.S. allied forces and serves as an upgrade to the previous MIDS terminal version.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 3, 2021.

#### UNITED STATES INNOVATION AND COMPETITION ACT OF 2021

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, on Tuesday, June 8, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act of 2021. This comprehensive legislation includes the Endless Frontier Act as Division B. The Endless Frontier Act will establish a new Directorate of Technology and Innovation at the National Science Foundation, NSF, focused on research and development in 10 key technology focus areas, which include "biotechnology, medical technology, genomics, and synthetic biology."

Although the NSF funds minimal research involving human embryos, it is absolutely critical for the proposed new Directorate of Technology and Innovation and the NSF as an institution to protect human life and to prohibit research that would create or destroy human embryos. First enacted in 1996, the Dickey-Wicker amendment incorporated into annual appropriations bills ensures that such protections apply to research funded by the National Institutes of Health, NIH.

The NSF reports that it applies all NIH guidelines, including the Dickey-Wicker amendment, to its research. The Chief of Government Affairs at NSF, Mr. Robert Moller, confirmed this in an email to my staff dated May 16, 2021:

NSF supports very little human embryonic stem cell research. NSF incorporates the NIH Guidelines for Human Stem Cell Research through our award Terms and Conditions, which govern, among other things, the allowable uses for NSF funds. Those NIH guidelines clearly address the Dickey Wicker